FBIS DAILY REPORT

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 39 27 February 1978

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ETHIOPIA

OFFICERS INSPECT REPAIRED RAILROAD BRIDGES

LD261602Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The rail line running from the town of Meiso to Afdam, which had been destroyed by the invading soldiers of the Somali regime, has been repaired and became fully operational as of yesterday.

Lt Col Getachew Shibeshi, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] member and head of the revolutionary operations and defense squad, was present in the town of Afdam. He thanked the workers for making the rail line operational.

In another development, five bridges along the railroad line between Mulu town and Afdam District, which had been destroyed by the invading soldiers of the Somali regime, have been repaired and are now in use. Comrade Lt Col Getachew Shibeshi, PMAC member and head of the Revolutionary Operations and Defense Squad, inspected these bridges on Friday.

The workers who repaired these bridges are now in the town of Afdam and are about to repair the destroyed bridges between the towns of Afdam and Erer.

SOMALI UNIT DEFEATED IN SIDAMO; 'U.S.-MADE WEAPONS' SEIZED

LD251614Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A task force in the Jem Jem District of Sidamo administrative region badly hit and defeated soldiers of the cruel and reactionary Mogadiscio Government and seized a number of modern U.S.-made weapons in a defensive operation when the invaders tried to invade the town of Tomsa. Among the captured weapons were [words indistinct] and U.S.-made automatic assault rifles.

Refugees Return to Sidamo

LD261900Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Sixty-one individuals whose homes and property in Hagere Mariam Subdistrict, Arero District, Sidamo Region, were destroyed by soldiers of the Mogadiscio reactionary regime, returned and have been resettling between 15 and 19 February.

SAUDI ARABIA CONDEMNED FOR SUPPORTING SOMALIA

LD261510Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance today said: The active involvement of the imperialist-orchestrated conspiracy in an attempt to dismember Ethiopia and violate its national unity by the reactionary Arab camp has been further exposed by Saudi Arabia's latest plan for abetting and encouraging the fascist Siad Barre's expansionist adventurism.

The spokesman was commenting on a report from Kuwait to the effect that Saudi Arabia had drawn up a detailed program for collective Arab action to help Somalia in the war with Ethiopia. The Kuwait daily AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM quoted diplomatic sources in the [words indistinct] as saying that several states have agreed to give the requested aid, the report said. The plan was put to leaders in Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman earlier this month by the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-'Aziz.

OAU Called Upon

PA2614555Y Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 26 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpt] The spokesman restated Addis Ababa's determination to take every measure it deems appropriate to safeguard its territorial integrity by driving out Somali invaders.

"No amount of threat or machination by the Saudi Arabian ruling classes or the reactionary Arab camp can change this fact," [he said].

The spokesman further called the attention of member states of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] to this "Saudi threat" in view of the fact that it came in the wake of reports of an increase in the flow of sophisticated weapons and mercenaries to Somalia from Western Europe and other member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO].

PMAC MEMBER AMNESTIES 110 REBEL DETAINEES

LD2516207 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A Provisional Military Administrative Council member permanently assigned to Gondar administrative region today amnestied 110 persons, who had been detained on charges of being members of the Ethiopian Democratic Union, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party and the Eritrean Liberation Front.

SECURITY FORCES KILL EDU COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD2615047 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] In Matama Subdistrict, in the Ch'Elga District of Gondar Region, security squads, along with regular and militia forces, have liquidated Commander Ayele Chekul and 80 of his associates. They also captured Demelash Taye, a member of this Ethiopian Democratic Union [EDU] group. Ayele Chekul, who was liquidated in fighting 15 km from the town of Melu, was an EDU bandit leader in the area.

RENEWED FIGHTING NEAR ASMARA REPORTED

AU2709107 Rome ANSA in English 0850 GMT 27 Feb 78 AU

[Text] Rome, February 27 (ANSA)--Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) sources in Rome have reported of violent fighting [words indistinct] some ten kilometers south of Asmara.

An "ELF" communique said that the Addis Ababa regime had sent 8,000 reinforcements to almost double the 10,000-strong Asmara unit.

The reinforcements, according to the communique, have suffered heavy losses in attacks by Eritrean guerrillas.

KENYA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S. TALKS ON HORN, ARMS SALES

LD251504Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The high-powered Kenyan delegation has left for Washington to confer with officials of the U.S. Government. The delegation is led by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Daniel Arap Moi.

Before departure the delegation called on the president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, for final briefing on matters concerning the two countries. The problem in the Horn of Africa and agreement on the sale of arms between Kenya and the United States are some of the issues expected to be discussed. The delegation will express its deep concern against the attitude of Western nations toward Somalia in the Ogaden war.

Other members of the Kenyan delegation, which may also confer with President Carter, include the attorney general, Mr Charles Njonjo; the minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki; the permanent secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Kariithi; the permanent secretary for defense, Mr Kiereini; and the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Nganga. The foreign minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, who has been attending the OAU Council of Ministers conference in Tripoli, Libya, was expected to link up with the delegation in London. Dr Waiyaki pointed out recently that Western powers are arming Somalia to fight Ethiopia. Somalia is also claiming a large part of northern Kenya in its dream for a greater Somalia.

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST ARMING KENYA'S ENEMIES

LD261716Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The member of parliament for Kajiado, Mr John Keen, has warned certain Western powers against thinking of arming Kenya's enemies. Mr Keen, who was addressing [a] Harambee meeting in aid of a social hall and a Kanu office Kajiado, said Kenya would not surrender an inch of our territory to anyone. He said Kenya would not allow itself to be the testing-ground for other nations' weapons. The meeting resolved to defend Kenya at all costs. He urged the people of the area to live in harmony with each other in order to maintain peace and stability.

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES OAU TO REJECT RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

LD251518Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, has said that the British Government is still responsible for the smooth transition of power in Rhodesia. In a speech read for him by Kenya's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr Nganatha, Dr Waiyaki called on Britain to convene a constitutional conference and give the Zimbabweans a chance to decide on their future independent nation, a nation that will be proud and free from racism and racial subjection.

The minister was commenting on a report of the OAU liberation committee tabled at the African ministers' conference in Tripoli. He told the conference that if Britain convened a constitutional conference, the Rhodesian Patriotic Front would make it clear that the 200,000 or so whites who constitute a third of the entire population, cannot be given 28 seats in the parliament of independent Zimbabwe. The minister warned that rebel Smith, by excluding the Patriotic Front in the internal settlement, was an indication that he wanted to see internal civil war and was working hard to bring it about. [sentence as heard]

Dr Waiyaki also cautioned independent African nations that if rebel Smith was to stay in power and obtain blocking mechanism based on race, then the whites in Namibia and Azania may demand the same blocking mechanism. He also said that a strong white representative in the independent Zimbabwe government would grow and become a real threat to the security of the neighboring states and consequently an embarrassment to the OAU. He therefore called on the OAU member states to support the oppressed brothers and sisters in southern Africa and totally reject internal settlement.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO: U.S. BREAKS PROMISE ON ARMS SUPPLIES

LD251550Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Recently, peace-loving peoples have been greatly worried by the open intervention of Russia in the Horn of Africa and the danger which may ensue from the massive inflow of Russians arms into Abyssinia in east Africa. The [word indistinct] in the Horn of Africa exploded and intensified when Cuban and Russian troops openly intervened in the fighting between the Abyssinian colonialists and the liberation fronts of the Western Somali Liberation Front, Abo and Eritrea. In view of the intransigence [word indistinct] and greed which the Russians show nowadays and which particularly threaten detente and peace in the Horn of Africa, it was expected that Western countries, which have considerable interests [word indistinct] would do something.

In the first place, the United States had promised to arm the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] to counter the massive arms the USSR is pouring into Abyssinia. But the Carter administration did not fulfill that promise and has confined itself to giving information on the number of Cubans and Russians in Abyssinia, while consistently emphasizing that U.S. policy is to arm neither the Abyssinians nor the SDR as long as the fighting in the Horn of Africa (?continues). This U.S. policy contradicts the pledge that Jimmy Carter made to the American public during the presidential election campaign, when he blamed the previous administration for ignoring Russian intervention in Africa [words indistinct].

The African Continent and the world as a whole were expecting the United States to do something about Soviet hegemony and peace-disrupting activities in the Horn of Africa. U.S. indifference to the tension in the Horn of Africa was seen by some politicians as proof of the existence of a joint conspiracy by the USSR and the United States to stifle freedom movements. U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa was exposed when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that Somalia should withdraw its troops from Western Somalia, even though the United States was well aware that the people fighting there were the people who owned the land.

This policy was reiterated by U.S. President Carter when he spoke to (?black) journalists and repeated the U.S. position previously stated by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. U.S. delegation led by David Aaron, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs, visited Abyssinia and delivered a special message to chief of state from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The talks between the delegation led by David Aaron and Mengistu ended to the satisfaction of the Abyssinians, and the United States accepted the Abyssinian condition that [words indistinct]. The world was shocked [word indistinct] by a statement from th U.S. White House saying that tne United States had resumed supplies of arms to the Abyssinians.

The SDR view of the U.S. arms supply to the Abyssinians was clearly stated yesterday by the SDR Ministry of Information and National Guidance when [words indistinct] Challe Dr Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein [name as heard] said the SDR is flabbergasted at the U.S. breach of its promise not to give arms to the Abyssinians while the fighting in the Horn of African continues. The minister, who was speaking to international journalists at the ministry's headquarters, said that the U.S. steps are hampering hopes for achieving peace in the Horn of Africa. It is also surprising that the United States should now be helping the Russians [words indistinct]. The liberation movements (?and the SDR) [words indistinct] the massive inflow of arms into Abyssinia. They have so many Soviet arms that they have nowhere to store them and the U.S. arms [words indistinct] than the Soviet arms.

But it is surprising that Americans should consistently break their own promises. The liberation movements will not be affected, no matter how much weaponry or other help the enemy receives. The SDR is ready to defend its sovereignty and (?face) any enemy. Victory will go to the freedom fighters, and Abyssinian colonialism (?and its helpers) face destruction.

DEMONSTRATION STAGED AGAINST RUSSIANS, CUBANS

PA251635Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 25 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mogadiscio, 25 Feb (AFP)--To shouts of "down with the Russians and Cubans," several thousand persons demonstrated here today at the invitation of labor organizations. They gathered to listen to Maj Gen Hussein Culmie Afrah, one of Somalia's vice presidents, among other orators. The demonstrations paraded through the streets carrying three effigies dressed in military uniforms, olive green helmets and wearing beards, which represented Cuban soldiers.

The Somali vice president urged the people to "tighten their belts" in view of the difficult situation the country is experiencing. He then denounced the intervention of Moscow and Havana in the Horn of Africa, while emphasizing that the African Continent can solve its own problems without interference from foreign countries.

The vice president expressed his certainty that victory will be won by the "Somali liberation forces." He reaffirmed the Mogadiscio government's support for those forces as well as for all liberation movements struggling for independence.

The vice president concluded by stating that "the fatherland is in danger" and that the situation in the Horn of Africa "is critical." He added that Somalia will continue the struggle to the end, since it is not alone and has friends.

SALF CLAIMS 74 ETHIOPIANS KILLED IN BATTLE

LD251508Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Reports received from the gallant freedom-fighters of the Somali-Abo Liberation Front [SALF] say that fierce fighting took place last week between the front and Abyssinian forces at the villages of Adola and (Harbare) on the Negele-Addis Ababa road. There were 74 Abyssinian soldiers killed in the fighting. Their ammunition stores and seven trucks were also destroyed.

TANZANIA

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS NYERERE IN DAR ES SALAAM

LD271026Y Hamburg DPA in German 0953 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam--On Monday morning, the foreign minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher met Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam to discuss possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in southern Africa. One of the chief topics was the problem of Namibia. The Federal Republic and the other four Western members of the UN Security Council have launched a joint initiative for a peaceful negotiated settlement to this problem.

Tanzania is one of the so-called black Africa frontline states which supports the achievement of black majority rule in Namibia, Rhodesia and the the Republic of South Africa.

Genscher arrived in Tanzania Sunday evening on a 3-day visit.

UGANDA

AMIN DEPLORES U.S. REFUSAL TO LICENSE UGANDAN PILOTS

LD252121Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] President Amin has described the refusal by President Carter's government to give Ugandan pilots licences on the successful completion of their flight course in USA, as inhuman. He said that pilots were drawn from police air wing and their duty is to carry out rescue operations and (?give aid) to people in remote areas and islands by helicopters where there is no road communication. Dr Amin said that by refusing to give licences to Ugandan pilots, President Carter denied aid which these pilots would have been giving to people in remote areas of the country and has, therefore, violated human rights rules.

President Amin was addressing pilots and engineers who have just returned from the USA after successfully completing their flight course. The president also handed to them certificates of attendance for the course they completed.

Dr Amin explained that agreement between Uganda and USA was made during the former President Nixon's regime which permitted Uganda to purchase helicopters from the USA, provide spare parts for them and train pilots to fly them. It was therefore a breach of contract and a violation of the UN Charter by the U.S. Government to refuse giving licences to Uganda pilots who successfully completed the course and to confiscate Uganda's helicopters. He said he cannot buy war planes from the USA.

But if he wants, he can purchase anything he wants from the U.S. without the knowledge of President Carter. The president was grateful to former Presidents Nixon and Ford who honored this agreement.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SENDS MESSAGE TO NETO ON RELATIONS

LD262220Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 2034 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD

[Text] AZAP, Kinshasa--The president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, yesterday sent his Angolan counterpart, President Agostinho Neto, a message in which he repeats the firm desire of the Republic of Zaire to have excellent relations with all countries, and particularly with its neighbors.

The [word indistinct] complete text of this message follows:

Mr President and dear brother,

I have received and made public the message you sent me on the subject of the relations between our two countries. As you know, the Republic of Zaire has on many occasions already shown its firm desire to have excellent relations with all countries, and particularly with its neighbors.

Thus at each of the meetings between delegations from our two countries, we have not ceased to [word indistinct] that the Republic of Zaire does not support any subversive activity on its territory directed against the People's Republic of Angola. On the other hand, we must deplore the fact that we in our turn have never had the advantage of the same attitude from our Angolan partners.

This explains the latest decision taken by the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire to inform the international community, particularly the United Nations and the OAU, of the unstable situation which the People's Republic of Angola fosters on our borders, a situation which (?gravely) prejudices the peacefulness and the security of good relations between our two countries.

Nevertheless, desirous of promoting peace between our two peoples, the Republic of Zaire is open to any suggestion for a meeting of the two delegations of our two countries in order to find a [word indistinct] solution to our problems in a spirit of mutual sincerity and with a real desire for peace.

Please accept, Mr President and dear brother, the assurance of my highest esteem.

Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, and president of the Republic of Zaire.

GHANA

EEC DELEGATION ENDS FACTFINDING TOUR

LD261810Y Accra GNA in English 1140 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Accra, Feb 26, GNA--Trade unionists and professional bodies from the European Economic Community (EEC) and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are to be recommended for consultation and advice before the signing of a new convention in 1980 to replace the Lome Convention signed in 1975.

The recommendation is to be made by the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC in its report to the Economic Commission in Brussels.

This was disclosed to the GHANA NEWS AGENCY in an exchange interview with a spokesman for the economic and social committee of the EEC which has just completed a three-day fact-finding tour of Ghana.

According to the spokesman, the decision was arrived at after extensive discussions between the committee and the Ghana Trade Union Congress.

Other points discussed include problems of industrial cooperation, stabilisation of prices of raw materials and the implementation of the Lome Convention.

The spokesman described the tour as a successful one, adding that Ghana seemed to be more aware of the benefits and possibilities that the Lome Convention could offer for economic growth.

While in Ghana, the mission held talks with the commissioner for economic planning, Dr Robert Gardiner, the Gnana Chamber of Commerce, the Ghana Manufacturer's Association and the Ghana Consumer Co-Operatives Association.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

OAU NOTIFIED OF ATTEMPT OF COUP BY 'MERCENARIES'

TA252015Y Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 25 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 25 (AFP)--"Certain mercenaries" are trying to pull off a coup d'etat in Sao Tome, the island's government said today in a message to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers meeting here.

Council spokesman Peter Ono said the government's message referred to "unidentified ships and aircraft in its territorial waters and airspace."

TOGO

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION HOPES FOR CONTINUED DIALOG

PA252012Y Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 25 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Lome, 25 Feb (AFP)--A delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is visiting Togo within the framework of the relations between this Yugoslav party and the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT), Togo's single party. During the course of a working meeting with RPT leaders, the Yugoslav delegation expressed on Friday the desire to establish a continuous dialog with the RPT.

ANGOLA

COUNCIL OF REVOLUTION MEETS, DISCUSSES BUDGET

LD261624Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The proceedings of the 26th ordinary session of the Council of the Revolution, which met under the chairmanship of Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, ended yesterday.

Following the meeting, which was held at the 10 December Theater and was attended by members of the party Central Committee, General Staff members of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [word indistinct] and by some members of the central and provincial governments. The council's Secretariat issued the following communique:

Chaired by Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, the 26th ordinary session of the Council of the Revolution was held on 25 February 1978 at the 10 December Theater, the MPLA having been transformed into a labor party. The meeting analyzed the political, military, economic and social situation of the country. It also (?changed) and approved a number of laws, namely those approving the 1978 state general budget, the penal reform and banking operation. The latter declares a state monopoly over banking operations.

Signed: Luanda, 25 February 1978, the Secretariat of the Council of Revolution.

TANJUG REPORTS ATTACK BY MERCENARIES, FNLA

LD250001Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2318 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--Mercenaries for the fighting against the People's Republic of Angola, who have until recently been assembled in Great Britain, have carried out their first action with the help of the dissident movement, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] in the north of the Province of Luanda in the vicinity of the little town of Ambriz, 150 kilometers from the capital. In the clash with regular Angolan military units, there have been casualties on both sides but it is mostly the local population which has suffered from the mines laid by the enemies of Agostinho Neto and of the Angolan people.

For the time being it cannot be ascertained whether the armed attack on Ambriz, carried out from the sea, represents an isolated action against the People's Republic of Angola or whether this is part of a comprehensive plan of aggression as was last year's action, prepared under the codename of "Cobra-77," which was however discovered on time and prevented. It has been learned from well-informed sources close to the Angolan Government that at the same time there has been unrest in Cabinda.

As nothing has yet been officially released in the People's Republic of Angola, it is not known how many mercenaries are involved in the clashes in the north of the Province of Luanda, but in the capital of the people's republic of the Province of Luanda, military units have been observed moving in a northerly direction.

SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

LD261721Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma arrived in Luanda this morning on one of the regular visits he makes to the frontline countries, particularly to the People's Republic of Angola, where he will hold talks with our leaders.

Speaking to (?reporters) at the airport, Sam Nujoma referred to the recent New York conference, where SWAPO hold talks with the five Western powers and UN Security Council members about the progressive withdrawal of the South African occupation forces from Namibia before the territory's total independence. [words indistinct] The SWAPO president stressed the inalienable Namibian character of the territory, which can never be the subject of separate negotiation.

MADAGASCAR

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES NEW NATIONAL SERVICE LAW

PA251642Y Paris AFP in French 1152 GMT 25 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 25 Feb (AFP)--Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona has released the basic points of a new decree issued on 16 February for reforming the country's nonmilitary national service. In a televised interview, the prime minister announced that nonmilitary national service will be applicable to all new high-school graduates, of both sexes, from 18 to 35 years of age rather than from 20 to 30 years of age as has been the case to date. The new recruits will serve in the areas of development, teaching, or adult education and will receive a monthly salary of 12,500 Malagasy francs (250 French francs), as compared with the previous salary of 10,000 Malagasy francs (200 French francs). Tours of duty will be 18 or 24 months.

The first group to be brought into the new system will be graduates of the 1977 school year, that is, 4,500 youths who will graduate in the second half of April.

The prime minister said that he will inform provincial authorities to proceed to draft the youths involved. Those who will serve in agricultural development and adult education will be assigned to their home prefectures. Young women will not be assigned too far from their home areas.

Rakotoarijaona noted that the revolutionary government has decided to establish 83 additional high schools in 1978. This, he said, will require nearly 2,000 additional teachers.

MOZAMBIQUE

NKOMO, MUGABE MEET IN MAPUTO TO ASSESS INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

PA241915Y Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 24 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Maputo, Feb 24 (AFP)--Exiled Rhodesian nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe met here today for 90 minutes to assess ways of escalating their guerrilla war against the regime of Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

The joint leaders of the nationalist Patriotic Front examined in detail the internal settlement agreement reached in Salisbury last week by Mr Smith and three moderate black leaders, a front spokesman said after the meeting.

Mr Nkomo, who is based in Lusaka, Zambia, flew in last night for the consultations with his Mozambican-based partner, Mr Mugabe.

Mr Nkomo was also believed to be seeking a meeting with Mozambican President Samora Machel to discuss prospects for moving troops of his Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] faction from Zambia to bases here.

The two nationalist leaders were also mapping out a new strategy to step up the guerrilla war, informed sources said.

Nkomo, Mugabe Reject Settlement

LD251903Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] At a press conference early this afternoon in Maputo the two leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, dismissed the idea of joining the so-called Salisbury internal settlement talks. Nkomo and Mugabe were speaking after their meeting yesterday to discuss the present situation in Zimbabwe. We will not fulfill the British and U.S. dream requiring us to be part of the Salisbury agreement, a statement signed by the two leaders said. Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo made their statement following reports from London that Britain intends to make the Patriotic Front join the so-called agreement.

During the press conference, Joshua Nkomo was questioned about a statement from the British Foreign Office, according to which a referendum would be the best way to (?challenge) the so-called internal agreement. In a situation like ours, in which the fascist regime controls the military forces, it is impossible to believe in this principle, said Nkomo.

The Patriotic Front also accused Britain and the United States of supporting the Salisbury agreement, adding that the only negotiations it is ready to accept are those involving Great Britain and the Patriotic Front. Robert Mugabe said during the press conference that the role of the United States at the talks will be reexamined. We shall talk with Britain and with the United States with a view to clarification and then we shall decide what will be the U.S. role in future talks, Robert Mugabe said. Joshua Nkomo was questioned about the unification of the two armed wings of the Patriotic Front. He said that great efforts have already been made toward this end.

Further Reportage

LD252037Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Coleaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Comrade Robert Mugabe, the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Jushua Nkomo, of ZAPU, held a press conference here today. Here is a full text of the statement issued at the beginning of the conference:

We met here in Maputo yesterday, the 24th of February, (?to) [word indistinct], review and assess the current political and military situation in Zimbabwe vis-a-vis the [word indistinct] (?settlement).

We now wish to express and affirm our position as follows:

1) We are resolved in our total condemnation of the sell-out agreement reached in Salisbury between the [word indistinct] puppets and the (?racist) settler regime. We are fully aware that this treacherous deal was reached with the connivance and assistance of the British and American imperialism.

2) British complicity in a deal [words indistinct] (?but) in their support to their brethren (?rests on) their racial attitude rather than the principle and objectivity. It is quite clear from Dr Owen's recent statement in the House of Commons on (?15) February, 1978, in which he gave his full blessing to the internal agreement, that the man he originally set out to remove under his proposals is now the very man to whom he seeks to give full blessing, for no other basis than that of color.

3) In his aforementioned statement made to the House of Commons, Dr Owen (?literally) appealed to Smith [words indistinct]. Only yesterday Owen was vowing that, given American support and the support of the United Nations, the OAU and the frontline states, he would remove Smith, for his removal was prerequisite to the establishment of [word indistinct] negotiating process. [passage indistinct]

4) We wish to point out that our earlier (?views) about the involvement of the United States have now been proved correct. When we objected to the involvement of the United States in our constitutional negotiations, we had foreseen the danger of [word indistinct] throwing her full weight behind Britain in a bid to install a puppet regime in Salisbury.

The recent statement by the United States State Department supporting the agreement reached in Salisbury clearly demonstrates United States bias against us. [passage indistinct]

6) [as received] The Salisbury internal agreement has now clearly drawn a line of demarcation between the peoples' enemy and the peoples' ally. The gang of four--Bishop Muzorewa, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and James Chikerema, having joined forces with the fascist Ian Smith, now constitute together our principal enemy. [passage indistinct] It is a call to join forces to murder, [word indistinct], suppress and oppress the masses in order to have themselves installed into power.

7) We, the leaders of the Patriotic Front and its liberation forces, call upon all the people of Zimbabwe wherever they may be to close ranks and rally behind the intensified armed struggle spearheaded by the Patriotic Front.

8) We are firmly resolved and more determined than ever before to continue our bitter struggle for the attainment of true freedom and, accordingly, it is our common goal to insure [word indistinct] intensification of our war effort to defeat the (?fascist Smith) [words indistinct]

Signed by coleaders--Comrade Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

MUGABE ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

LD242020Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 24 Jan 78 ID/EA

[Message from Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union and coleader of the Patriotic Front--recorded; time, place and occasion not specified]

[Text] Revolutionary greetings to you all, the struggling oppressed masses of Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. Congratulations upon the (?telling) victories (?scored) [word indistinct] against the [word indistinct], thoroughly demoralised over the [words indistinct] racist settler (?forces). (?ever done) to uphold the justice of our cause. The justice of our cause is the justice of our gun.

Our fighting is just because our cause is just. Equally, because our cause is just, our fighting is just. It is indeed our right [words indistinct] to wage a relentless armed struggle for freedom and independence in order to attain political, social and economic justice. These are the ideals for which we are sacrificing our lives, for only (?their achievement) can truly transform us into a society with dignity and respect.

While successful battles have been (?successively) raging (?over) our military front, the British Government has, as usual, been playing their double game of running with the hares and hunting with the hounds--a duplicity verging on utter dishonesty.

[Words indistinct] We met the British and the Americans at Malta from (?30th) January to 1st February. We submitted to them our proposal for unfettered independence--that is, an independence in which we shall be our own masters--and for a transitional process which would equally insure that that type of independence would be attainable.

We insist that during the transitional period, which [is] to last only 6 months, we proposed at Malta to the British that there should be a governing council in which we would play a predominant role and assume the powers of defense and law and order while the British resident commissioner acted in a mere supervisory capacity. The British, who want to play the role of the imperialist lion, rejected this proposal and wanted the portfolios of defense and law and order to be assumed by them.

The British also wanted racist murderer Smith, Muzorewa and Sithole to be included as equal partners with us in the governing council which we proposed. At the same time (?they) should (?disband) and neutralize and indeed extinguish our fighting forces and [words indistinct]. The envisaged total effect of the Anglo-American settlement strategy is to achieve the following antirevolutionary objectives:

(1) The seizure of political and military institutions by Britain during the transitional stage as weaponry for the manipulation of the situation in a direct and sustaining imperialism and colonialism in their neocolonialist state. [sentence as heard]

2) The effective destruction of our army under the guise of creating a new army with purportedly national appelation.

3) Having destroyed our armed forces, they will want to proceed to demolish our country and its very political image through the manipulation of the instrument of internal security--that is, the military and the police, the existing laws and the racist oppressive machinery.

4) The sponsoring and promotion of the reactionary forces comprised of Smith, Muzorewa, Chirau, and Sithole in an unholy solidarity against our revolutionary ethics and the forces behind us in a bid to foist upon the toiling masses a new colonialist regime inimical to their social interests for motives of rampant individualism and capitalism.

5) The deceit of the revolutionary forces now massively (?unfolding) in the country.

The overall strategy, naturally [words indistinct] is only a buffer zone to prevent the revolution catching on in South Africa, but also a solid economic and political, if not military, gain for the imperialist and capitalist counteroffensive against the socialist revolution in Mozambique.

What is imperialist strategy in Zimbabwe vis-a-vis Mozambique is also imperialist strategy for Namibia and Angola. We have seen through this strategy and have decided to reject it. Malta was therefore a failure, because the British [words indistinct] and their American friends are determined to work for the defeat of our aspirations, the aspirations of the oppressed masses of Zimbabwe.

We reject out of hand the British-dictated and manipulated schemes, because they are designedly meant to break our resolution and to benefit the fascist and counterrevolutionary elements in Rhodesia at the expense of (?the masses).

We cannot allow rejected stooges to be made our rulers. Those who cannot fight [illegible] can they rule. We firmly stand by our revolutionary principles.

We shall all [word indistinct] to this (?goal). [Word indistinct] armed struggle to the correct direction. The game of chicanery, guises and disguises which the British play in their dishonest policy towards Zimbabwe and its people can never succeed against [word indistinct].

It is for the sustenance and indeed, victory, of those principles that we have presented to the British and American team at Malta our very (?fair) proposal [words indistinct] namely:

1) That independence is a sovereign right of the people of Zimbabwe and cannot be negotiated nor qualified;

2) That total power must be transferred to the people of Zimbabwe through their revolutionary leadership. Power transfer requires that both political and military instruments be jointly placed in our hands. Our army remains the bulwark of our political power. [words indistinct] Accordingly, we insist that enemy forces must go in toto and our forces take over: If Britain does not accept this, then [words indistinct];

3) That the enemy police force, which is both political and paramilitary, should be dismantled and only acceptable elements be integrated into our own police force. We must remove the bad policeman and only keep the good [words indistinct].

We have asked the British and their American friends to reconsider their position.

Britain and her settler kith and kin, being responsible for the oppression, suppression and repression of our people in our country, have a duty (?and a compelling) obligation to make (?concessions). Surely, we the slaves and (?toilers) in our country, who have (?chosen) to take to arms in order to overthrow the [word indistinct], cannot be expected to make any concession. We enjoy no right and privilege and have therefore absolutely no concessions left to offer (?for) our (?great) masses in place of our freedom.

The only offer we can give is that of war. Our war must (?but) remain hot. It must grow hotter--(?nay), hottest.

The people are fully behind us. Now is the time, therefore, to fight the enemy harder. Smith must be [words indistinct], (?but) power can only come from the barrel of the gun and not from Geneva and Malta.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG CRITICIZES CARTER POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA

LD2413302 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD

[Commentary by Alexander Steward, editor of RSA WORLD]

[Excerpts] Two statements by top American spokesmen in the past week have exposed the real nature of Washington's foreign policy, tossed human rights into the discard and dramatised the humbug of the Carter campaign against South Africa. One, by Ambassador Andrew Young, concerned the internal settlement in Rhodesia. He said recognition of a government led by Ian Smith and Abel Muzorewa, main parties to the settlement, might mean that the West would have to support it with heavy military aid. There was evidence, he said, that 40,000 terrorist troops were assembled in the neighboring countries of Zambia and Mozambique and, Mr Young went on, if you have the buildup of weapons that you had in Angola, I don't think the West is prepared to meet it.

That was the statement, and it tears away the pretence that self-determination and a just solution are the decisive considerations for Washington. All that is left is the ambassador's naked view that his and other Western governments are not prepared to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union in southern Africa. As the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES commented at the weekend, there is nothing the Western nations fear more than a new confrontation with the Kremlin.

On Tuesday, when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was addressing a committee of the House of Representatives, he was even more explicit than his colleague in elevating expediency as the guiding principle of his administration's foreign policy. He said America would go on supplying arms and aid to certain Southeast Asian countries despite their violation of human rights. He cited the Philippines, a country in which, according to recent State Department reports, the government is rife with corruption and makes a practice of torturing political prisoners. But the aid would continue because Washington was negotiating for the ongoing use of air and naval bases in the Philippines and because, in the words of the secretary of state, human rights are outweighed by security considerations. Mr Vance's straightforward statement is to be commended. Self-interest is, we all know, the decisive factor in the policymaking of all governments. At the same time it reveals the blatancy of Washington's discrimination against South Africa.

America seeks to protect its vital interests in the Pacific, but it places them at peril in southern Africa and the surrounding seas. Coincidentally, on the same day as Mr Vance, South Africa's General Neil Webster spoke in Washington to the American Legion, the ex-servicemens' organization with some 4.5 million members, and he indicated the extent of that peril, the criticial danger to the free world of alienating South Africa. South Africa, alone in Africa, he said, could offer the West viable air, land and sea bases and if the Soviet Union succeeded in its objective in this part of the world, it would command the Indian Ocean and, together with its own resources, the bulk of several of the world's most important strategic minerals.

That kind of fact and figure speaks for itself and it indicates the Carter administration's hostility toward South Africa on the grounds of expedience also. It not only lacks all morality but is self-destructive, for if South Africa were to fall under the control of the Soviet Union, the ability of the United States and the West to defend themselves would be decisively diminished.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SWAPO'S ABDUCTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

LD241322Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1021 GMT 24 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Windhoek--The abduction of 119 pupils and a teacher from a school in Ovambo and other recent acts of terrorism seemed to represent the escalation of terrorist activities in northern South-West Africa/Namibia promised by Mr Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO president, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the chief minister of Owambo, said here yesterday.

Mr Ndjoba, in Windhoek on business, reacted in a statement to the abduction of the pupils from an Anglican mission school at Odibo in Owambo this week.

Earlier reports said a number of pupils had escaped from the estimated 80 terrorists who had abducted them. It was not yet known how many had escaped.

Mr Ndjoba said SWAPO was "confused and desperate" and the organisation was "making one mistake after the other."

He also referred to an incident on Tuesday in which an Owambo woman, Mrs Indiloni Mungongolo, and a five-month-old baby were killed and 15 civilians were injured when a vehicle triggered a landmine about eight kilometers from Itale in Owambo. Some of the injured were in a serious condition, Mr Ndjoba said.

"It is clear that SWAPO wishes to show the world that it is communist-orientated and that it is being influenced by communism because no Christian in his right mind will, in the first place, fight against children and abduct them from a church school," Mr Ndjoba said.

SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA VISITS SCANDANAVIA

For Stockholm, Helsinki and Oslo reportage on the visits by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma to Sweden and Finland and Norway, including his 20 and 22 February press conferences, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 27 February Western European DAILY REPORT.

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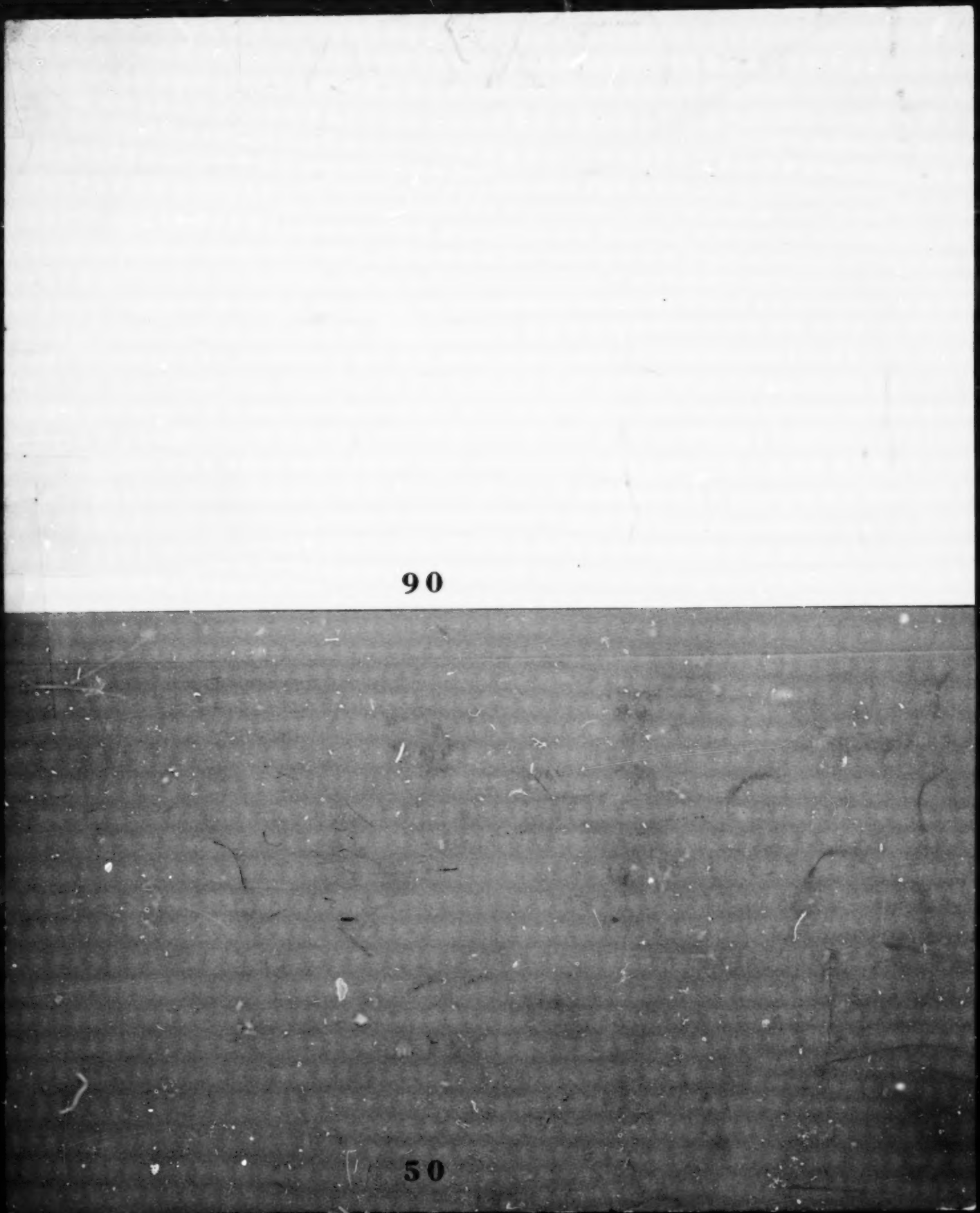
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